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After the death of the writer, his memoirs fell to a drunken heir, who pledged them at a wine-shop, and they were sold at last by the pound for old paper. As selected and arranged by M. Du Boscq de Beaumont, they tell a most interesting story of life in Cape Breton and Canada in the last years of the French domination.

M. de Surlaville studies the colony without prejudice and with the greatest good sense, and his observations go to the pith of the matter. He writes, on page 269:

Luxury, so pernicious elsewhere, is necessary to the Acadian. He who has need of nothing, desires nothing. . . The way to induce men to go to work is to suggest new wants to them.

The book is well printed and furnished with Table of Contents, Indices of Persons and of Places and a Map.

A Thousand Days in the Arctic, by Frederick G. Jackson, Knight, First Class, of the Royal Order of St. Olaf; Hon. Corresponding Member of the American Geographical Society, Hon. Corresponding Member of the Società Geografica Italiana, etc.; Author of "The Great Frozen Land," etc. With Preface by Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock, R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D. Illustrated from Photographs by the Author and Drawings by R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A. Clifford Carleton, Harry C. Edwards, and F. W. Frohawk, from Data furnished by the Author. With Five Original Maps. New York and London, Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1899.

THE AUTHOR'S NOTE says:

This is an unvarnished tale of a thousand consecutive days spent in the Arctic, printed almost word for word as it was written—while the facts and impressions were fresh in my memory—in our hut, or tent, when on sledging and boating journeys in Franz Josef Land.

As Admiral McClintock observes, few explorers have had the opportunity of passing three consecutive years in the Arctic regions, and doing it while it was possible to make their escape.

Even in the Arctic there are varieties of climate, and that of Franz Josef Land, with its sudden extreme changes of temperature, is probably one of the worst in the world. In the Arctic, more than elsewhere, labour is man's salvation, and Mr. Jackson records day by day the occupations in which the time wore away: the morning bath, the hunt and the trimming of joints, the kitchen work, the dressing of skins, the care of the dogs and the ponies and the bear cubs, the sudden alarms, the walks, the climbing of icy cliffs, the observations and the writing of the diary. There was no twiddling of thumbs in Franz Josef Land.

The Appendix, which has more than 200 pages, shows with what care and regularity the meteorological and other observations were made. The notes on the eggs and bird-life and on the botany of the islands are full, but the zoological collections are still under examination. Mr. Jackson's explorations naturally enabled him to correct some of his predecessors' mistakes, but he does full justice to Payer and to Leigh Smith.

The work is well bound and well printed, though the word *preventative* occurs twice on page 40, and the Maps and Illustrations are excellent.

Prof. G. Schlegel reprints, from the *T'oung-Pao*, Vol. X, No 3, a geographical note of 60 pages, fortified with citations from Chinese authors, to correct the misapprehension (largely due to Groeneveldt) which identifies Shay-po with the island of Java.

Prof. Schlegel is convinced that Shay-po is the Chinese equivalent for the name of Djava, a State of the Malay Peninsula.

He shows that the distances and bearings given by the Chinese authorities cannot be made to agree with the position of Java, while they are nearly exact if referred to the Peninsula.

The account of the manners and customs of the people of Djava and the products of their country cannot be made to apply to Java. In the Malay State the people reared the silkworm and made silk, while silk was unknown in Java until obtained indirectly from China through Hindustan.

Among the products of Djava, as described by the Chinese, were elephants, gold, camphor and cloves; all found in the Malay Peninsula. The elephant is unknown in the island of Java, and it produces neither camphor nor cloves, and almost no gold.

The titles of the Shay-po functionaries can be explained in Malay and in Siamese, but they are without meaning in Javanese.

The people of Djava are said to be cleanly eaters, while the natives of Java are reproached with their dirty habits.

South of Shay-po, it is said, are Persian or Arabian colonies. These were, no doubt, at Achin, in Sumatra, while there is no land south of the island of Java.

Prof. Schlegel's argument seems to be as solid as it is ingenious and well presented.

The *First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada* is issued as a supplement to the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1898.

The Board was constituted under an Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897.

Seven meetings have been held, and a list of names passed upon is appended to the Report. These names are chiefly in the Yukon District and northern portion of British Columbia. They were the first to be dealt with, because it was desirable to have corrections available for new maps in course of preparation; but the Board reserves the right to modify its decisions at any time.

The Board adopts the rules of the Royal Geographical Society for the spelling of geographical names. It avoids the possessive form and the words *city* and *town* as parts of names, and prefers the term *brook* to *creek*, where the latter is not too firmly fixed.

Some of the decisions are:

Chilkat (not Chilcat), Chilkoot (not Chilcoot nor Chilcut), Dawson (not Dawson City), Finlayson (not Tle-tlan-a-tsoots), Hatchau Lake (not Macha), Jennings River (not Fifteenmile River), Klondike (other spellings discarded), Kusawa Lake (not Arkell), Liard River (not Mountain River), Mountain Lake (not Long Lake), Skagway (not Skaguay nor Shkagway).

It is not pleasant to find the word *canyon* officially established in Canada, and it is to be hoped that the Board may find cause to exercise its reserved right with regard to such names as Canyon Creek, Canyon Hill, etc., and Klootchman Canyon.